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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
FINDLEY, CHRISTOPHER G	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/633,983	CHU, HSIU-MING	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Christopher Findley	2621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grandbois (US 6188835 B1) in view of Van Der Meulen (US 6563769 B1).

Re claim 1, Grandbois discloses a video and audio playing device, comprising at least: a reading unit, for reading the disks; a non-volatile memory unit, for storing a play data of the disks (Grandbois: column 2, lines 37-43); a display unit, for displaying the play data of the disks stored in the non-volatile memory unit (Grandbois: column 3, lines 38-40); navigating keys, for browsing the play data of the disks displayed on the display unit, and for choosing one of the disks to play (Grandbois: column 2, lines 20-23); and a control unit (Fig. 1/16, uP), which is coupled to the reading unit, the non-volatile memory unit, the display unit, and the navigating keys, wherein while the play data is not stored in the non-volatile memory unit, the control unit controls the reading unit to read the play data, and also to store the play data to the non-volatile memory unit (Grandbois: column 9, lines 44-62). Grandbois does not specifically disclose a disk selection unit, for loading a plurality of disks. However, Van Der Meulen discloses a collection management system (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 1), where a multitude of discs may be connected through a network to the collection management system (Fig. 1/130) and the

user may select the disc to be played (Van Der Meulen: column 9, lines 24-39). Since both Grandbois and Van Der Meulen relate to the storing of data and playback of media in response to user selection, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine their teachings in order to create a collection of media disks that may be organized and expanded easily and with greater efficiency (Van Der Meulen: column 1, lines 58-65). The device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, has all of the features of claim 1.

Re claim 2, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses both non-volatile memory (Grandbois: column 3, lines 38-40) and a volatile memory (Grandbois: column 6, lines 63-66), which are coupled to the control unit (Grandbois: Fig. 1/18; Fig. 2), but does not specifically state that when the disk is selected, the control unit collects the play data stored in the non-volatile memory unit, and also stores the play data to the volatile memory unit; and a playing unit, which is coupled with the control unit, for playing media contents of the disks, wherein when the media contents are playing, the control unit collects the play data of the disk stored in the volatile memory unit, and displays the play data on the display unit. However, The Examiner takes Official Notice that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious that data sent to a display is conventionally buffered in a volatile memory before it is displayed, as is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a display buffer for maintaining continuity in the data being displayed.

Re claim 3, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses that wherein the volatile memory unit comprises a random access memory (RAM) (Grandbois: column 6, lines 63-66), as in the claim.

Re claim 4, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses that the media contents of the disk comprises a plurality of play items, and wherein the play data comprises at least a title of the disk and titles of each play item (Grandbois: column 2, lines 44-48), as in the claim.

Re claim 5, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses that the non-volatile memory unit comprises a flash read only memory (flash ROM) (Grandbois: column 2, lines 37-43), as in the claim.

Re claim 6, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses that the display unit comprises a liquid crystal display panel (LCD panel) (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 2A/250; column 3, lines 65-67), as in the claim.

Re claim 7, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses that the navigating keys comprise a cursor-moving key(Van Der Meulen: Fig. 7A/711,712) and an instruction input key (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 7A/720), as in the claim.

Re claim 8, arguments analogous to those of claim 1 are applicable to claim 12, and the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, has all of the features of claim 8. Van Der Meulen discloses a touch control display (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 2A/250; column 3, lines 65-67; column 9, lines 24-39).

Claim 9 has been analyzed and rejected with respect t to claim 2 above.

Claim 10 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 3 above.

Claim 11 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Claim 12 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5 above.

Re claim 13, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses that the touch control display unit comprises a liquid crystal display panel (LCD panel) (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 2A/250; column 3, lines 65-67), as in the claim.

Re claim 14, the device of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, discloses that the touch control display unit comprises a cursor-moving key (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 7A/711,712) and an instruction input key (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 7A/720), as in the claim.

Reclaim 15, Grandbois discloses a method of playing a disk for a video and audio playing device (Grandbois: Abstract section), wherein the video and audio playing device comprises a non-volatile memory unit (Grandbois: column 3, lines 38-40), wherein the method comprises at least: determining whether the play data of each of the disks is stored to the non-volatile memory unit (Grandbois: column 5, lines 49-61); wherein when the play data of each of the disks is stored in the non-volatile memory unit, the play data stored in the non-volatile memory unit is displayed (Grandbois: column 5, lines 49-61). Grandbois does not specifically disclose loading a plurality of disks, choosing one of the disks to play, and when the play data of each of the disks is not stored in the non-volatile memory unit, the play data of each of the disks is read and then the play data of each of the disks is stored to the non-volatile memory unit, so as to

display the play data. However, Van Der Meulen discloses a collection management system (Van Der Meulen: Fig. 1), where a multitude of discs may be connected through a network to the collection management system (Fig. 1/130) and the user may select the disc to be played (Van Der Meulen: column 9, lines 24-39). Van Der Meulen also discloses storing into the non-volatile memory the play data of each disk that is not already stored in the non-volatile memory (Van Der Meulen: column 7, lines 14-19). Since both Grandbois and Van Der Meulen relate to the storing of data and playback of media in response to user selection, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine their teachings in order to create a collection of media disks that may be organized and expanded easily and with greater efficiency (Van Der Meulen: column 1, lines 58-65). The method of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, has all of the features of claim 15.

Re claim 16, arguments analogous to those of claim 2 are applicable to claim 16, and the method of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, has all of the features of claim 16. Therefore, claim 16 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 2 above.

Re claim 17, arguments analogous to those of claim 3 are applicable to claim 17, and the method of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, has all of the features of claim 17. Therefore, claim 17 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 3 above.

Re claim 18, arguments analogous to those of claim 4 are applicable to claim 18, and the method of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, has

all of the features of claim 18. Therefore, claim 18 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Re claim 19, arguments analogous to those of claim 5 are applicable to claim 19, and the method of Grandbois, now implemented in the system of Van Der Meulen, has all of the features of claim 19. Therefore, claim 19 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5 above.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

a. Hard disk system with non-volatile IC based memory for storing data
Stence et al. (US 7170706 B2)

b. Digital information recording/playback system and digital information recording medium
Kikuchi et al. (US 20030147629 A1)

c. Automatic identification of DVD title using internet technologies and fuzzy matching techniques
Commons et al. (US 6983289 B2)

d. Portable entertainment device
Lakhansingh (US 7072569 B2)

e. Disk recording and/or reproducing apparatus and control method thereof
Suzuki et al. (US 7072570 B2)

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher Findley whose telephone number is (571) 270-1199. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am-5pm, Alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Christopher Findley/

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